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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:57:45 ON 27 MAR 2004)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:59:51 ON 27 MAR 2004

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:03:05 ON 27 MAR 2004

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:07:27 ON 27 MAR 2004

L1 3 S US20020127544/PN

SELECT L1 1-3 RN

L2 6583 S E1-E57

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:08:35 ON 27 MAR 2004

L3 1 S 403674-87-3/RN

SET NOTICE 1 DISPLAY

SET NOTICE LOGIN DISPLAY

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:08:57 ON 27 MAR 2004

L4 1 S 403674-90-8/RN

SET NOTICE 1 DISPLAY

SET NOTICE LOGIN DISPLAY

L5 1 S 13448-22-1/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:09:36 ON 27 MAR 2004

L6 146 S L5 OR CHLOROTHEPIN OR CLOROTEPINE OR CLOTEPIN OR CLOTHEPIN

L7 2 S L6 AND (AIDS OR HIV OR VIRUS OR VIRAL OR ?ITIS OR DIRE OR CYT

Applicant's own PCT case, NOT prior art

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:26:33 ON 27 MAR 2004

L8 306 S CHLOROTHEPIN OR CLOROTEPINE OR CLOTEPIN OR CLOTHEPIN OR OCTO

L9 0 S L8(L) (AIDS OR HIV OR VIRUS OR VIRAL OR ?ITIS OR DIRE OR CYTO

the instant method using these confound-free from prior art.

=> s l5 or Chlorothepin or Clorotepine or Clotepin or Clothepin or Octoclothepin or Octoclothepine

105 L5
3 CHLOROTHEPIN
5 CLOROTEPINE
8 CLOTEPIN
2 CLOTHEPIN
71 OCTOCLOTHEPIN
1 OCTOCLOTHEPINS
71 OCTOCLOTHEPIN
(OCTOCLOTHEPIN OR OCTOCLOTHEPINS)
21 OCTOCLOTHEPINE
1 OCTOCLOTHEPINES
21 OCTOCLOTHEPINE
(OCTOCLOTHEPINE OR OCTOCLOTHEPINES)

L6 146 L5 OR CHLOROTHEPIN OR CLOROTEPINE OR CLOTEPIN OR CLOTHEPIN OR OCTOCLOTHEPIN OR OCTOCLOTHEPINE

=> s l6 and (aids or hiv or virus or viral or ?itis or dire or Cytomegalovirus or cmv)

51809 AIDS
53892 HIV
86 HIVS
53904 HIV
(HIV OR HIVS)
296925 VIRUS
63848 VIRUSES
307705 VIRUS
(VIRUS OR VIRUSES)
129447 VIRAL
6 VIRALS
129452 VIRAL
(VIRAL OR VIRALS)
212303 ?ITIS
100 DIRE
2 DIRES
102 DIRE
(DIRE OR DIRES)
10718 CYTOMEGALOVIRUS
138 CYTOMEGALOVIRUSES
10732 CYTOMEGALOVIRUS
(CYTOMEGALOVIRUS OR CYTOMEGALOVIRUSES)
5903 CMV
54 CMVS
5922 CMV
(CMV OR CMVS)

L7 2 L6 AND (AIDS OR HIV OR VIRUS OR VIRAL OR ?ITIS OR DIRE OR CYTOME GALOVIRUS OR CMV)

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-2

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:172238 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:226769

TITLE: US28 and homolog expression by
cytomegaloviruses and its interaction with
chemokines as a basis to prevent
cytomegalovirus infection and dissemination
INVENTOR(S): Schall, Thomas J.; Penfold, Mark
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chemocentryx, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 95 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:171670 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:210544
 TITLE: Modulators of US28 chemokine receptors and their use
 for blocking **cytomegalovirus** dissemination
 INVENTOR(S): Schall, Thomas J.; McMaster, Brian E.; Dairaghi,
 Daniel J.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chemocentryx, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2002017900 | A2 | 20020307 | WO 2001-US27363 | 20010830 |
| WO 2002017900 | A3 | 20030626 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 2001087043 | A5 | 20020313 | AU 2001-87043 | 20010830 |
| US 2002127544 | A1 | 20020912 | US 2001-944163 | 20010830 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | | |
| | | | US 2000-228974P | 20000830 |
| | | | US 2000-229191P | 20000830 |
| | | | US 2000-229365P | 20000830 |
| | | | WO 2001-US27363 | 20010830 |
| OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:210544 | | | | |

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| WO 2002018954 | A2 | 20020307 | WO 2001-US27392 | 20010830 |
| WO 2002018954 | C2 | 20030327 | | |
| WO 2002018954 | A3 | 20030724 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 2001088682 | A5 | 20020313 | AU 2001-88682 | 20010830 |
| US 2002127544 | A1 | 20020912 | US 2001-944163 | 20010830 |
| US 2003175681 | A1 | 20030918 | US 2001-944049 | 20010830 |
| EP 1350113 | A2 | 20031008 | EP 2001-968433 | 20010830 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2000-229365P | P 20000830 |
| | | | US 2000-228974P | P 20000830 |
| | | | US 2000-229191P | P 20000830 |
| | | | WO 2001-US27392 | W 20010830 |

AB The invention provides methods and

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001278417 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11361812
TITLE: **Cytomegalovirus encephalitis** in an
HIV positive patient presenting with a cerebral
mass lesion.
AUTHOR: Bassil H F; William D C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, St. Lukes-Roosevelt Medical Center,
New York, NY, USA.
SOURCE: AIDS patient care and STDs, (1997 Oct) 11 (5) 319-21.
Journal code: 9607225. ISSN: 1087-2914.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199711
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010529
Last Updated on STN: 20020222
Entered Medline: 19971125

AB Cytomegalovirus (CMV) encephalitis typically occurs as a diffuse cerebral infection in patients with advanced AIDS. This is a case report of a patient who presented with right-sided weakness and subsequently was found to have a cerebral mass lesion due to CMV. Only four similar cases are described in the literature. Though uncommon, CMV encephalitis must be considered in the differential diagnosis of cerebral mass lesions in patients with advanced AIDS.

L13 ANSWER 29 OF 94 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:82582 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:221259

TITLE: Neuronal fractalkine expression in **HIV-1**

encephalitis: roles for macrophage recruitment
and neuroprotection in the central nervous system

AUTHOR(S): Tong, Ning; Perry, Seth W.; Zhang, Qing; James, Harold
J.; Guo, Huang; Brooks, Andrew; Bal, Harshawardhan;
Kinnear, Sandra A.; Fine, Steven; Epstein, Leon G.;
Dairaghi, Daniel; **Schall, Thomas J.**;
Gendelman, Howard E.; Dewhurst, Stephen; Sharer, Leroy
R.; Gelbard, Harris A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurology (Child Neurology Division), University of
Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY, 14642, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Immunology (2000), 164(3), 1333-1339

CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767

PUBLISHER: American Association of Immunologists

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB **HIV-1** infection of the brain results in chronic
inflammation, contributing to the neuropathogenesis of **HIV**
-1 associated neurol. disease. **HIV-1-infected**
mononuclear phagocytes (MP) present in **inflammatory** infiltrates
produce neurotoxins that mediate **inflammation**, dysfunction, and
neuronal apoptosis. Neurol. disease is correlated with the relative number
of MP in and around **inflammatory** infiltrates and not
viral burden. It is unclear whether these cells also play a
neuroprotective role. The authors show that the chemokine, fractalkine
(FKN), is markedly up-regulated in neurons and neuropil in brain tissue
from pediatric patients with **HIV-1 encephalitis** (HIVE)
compared with those without HIVE, or that were **HIV-1** seroneg.
FKN receptors are expressed on both neurons and microglia in patients with
HIVE. These receptors are localized to cytoplasmic structures which are
characterized by a vesicular appearance in neurons which may be in
cell-to-cell contact with MPs. FKN colocalizes with glutamate in these
neurons. Similar findings are observed in brain tissue from an adult patient
with HIVE. FKN is able to potently induce the migration of primary human
monocytes across an endothelial cell/primary human fetal astrocyte
trans-well bilayer, and is neuroprotective to cultured neurons when
coadministered with either the **HIV-1** neurotoxin platelet
activating factor (PAF) or the regulatory **HIV-1** gene product
Tat. Thus, focal **inflammation** in brain tissue with HIVE may
up-regulate neuronal FKN levels, which in turn may be a neuroimmune
modulator recruiting peripheral macrophages into the brain, and in a
paracrine fashion protecting glutamatergic neurons.